

It is evident from the dispatches which reach us to-day, that the cloud of war which is gathering in North Carolina and around Petersburg and Richmond is ready to burst with redoubled fury. The rebel forces attempting to arrest Sherman's progress are reported to be gathering in the vicinity of Fayetteville, N. C., while it is altogether probable that Schofield has made a junction with Sherman near that point. Should such be the case the combined Union force will crush the rebels like an egg shell, and we have the utmost confidence that Sherman is wholly able to take care of himself even though Schofield should not be able to unite with him.

In anticipation of the conflict the authorities have sent to Wilmington a large corps of physicians and nurses to care for those who may be wounded.

Gold closed at 200.

GENERAL GILMORE'S headquarters are established in Charleston. About 2,000 bales of cotton were burned by the rebels before they left, but large quantities of cotton and tobacco were concealed in the houses. The fort remains in good condition and very strong. Two hundred pieces of artillery fell into the hands of our forces, all having been spiked but very few dismounted. The rebel rear guard, before leaving, plundered and fired the houses.

GRANT'S OPINION.—Gen. Grant writes a letter under date of February 15th to his personal friend, Hon. I. N. Morris, of Ill., closing as follows:

"Every thing looks to me to be very favorable for a speedy termination of the war. The people of the South are ready for it if they can get clear of their leaders. It is hard to predict what will become of them, the leaders, whether they will flee the country or whether the people will force them to their own hands. One or the other will likely occur if our Spring Campaign is as successful as I have every hope will be."

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.—We see Mr. Tilton of the Assembly has introduced a resolution asking for an investigation into the manner of the death of Rev. R. O. Kellogg who recently came to a sudden death in the Insane Asylum at Madison. The circumstances connected with the death of that gentleman demand an investigation, and the movement is opportune. Let the facts see the light.

THE FREEDMEN IN LOUISIANA, in charge of Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent for the Government, number about 79,000, of whom 50,000 are on private plantations, 15,000 on plantations managed by the Government, and 14,000 supported by the Government, at a cost last year of \$112,500. Over a million dollars' worth of property was transferred to the treasury during the year.

JUDGE DOWNER.—Our friend of the La-Crosse Republican is in error when he quotes us as being opposed to the election of Judge Downer. While we have no especial admiration for a legislative caucus to nominate state officers, we nevertheless accept it as one of those things which cannot be helped, and shall heartily support Judge Downer.

THREATENING A LOCAL.—The city editor of the Chicago Journal is in receipt of the following threatening letter:

Mr. Editor:—If you do not stop a blab about the First Ward in your paper, you will get into trouble. The First Ward is of right. By trouble I mean getting licked. URS.

THE RICHMOND newspapers (which are only half sheets) are sold at fifty cents each. The carriers pay thirty dollars per hundred, and deliver them to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per week. The editors intimate that the prices must soon be raised again, in consequence of an increased cost and scarcity of paper.

LA CROSSE last Friday voted, with great unanimity, in favor of issuing and donating to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, fifty thousand dollars, payable one half upon the completion of ten miles of the road, and the remainder after the completion of the next ten miles.

ABOUT RESTON.—Col. W. A. Barstow, Third Wisconsin cavalry, who has been acting President of the courts martial and military commissions in session in St. Louis for nearly two years, is about to retire from the service.

IT IS STATED that the rebel General Lee has gone to take command in person of the forces opposing General Sherman, leaving General Joe Johnston in command at Richmond.

THE total number of petroleum companies thus far organized in this country is three hundred and sixty-four, with an aggregate (nominal) capital of \$250,745,000.

GEN. GRANT reports that since the beginning of the campaign last May 17,000 deserters have come into our lines from Lee's army alone.

JOHN BOYNTON, who died in Boston on Tuesday morning last, left an estimated fortune of \$2,000,000, and three children.

THE New York Commercial values the Savannah cotton arrived at New York at ten million dollars.

THE Vice President arrived in Louisville yesterday.

All the Union prisoners at Camp Ford, Texas, have been exchanged.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

NUMBER 10.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN:

On the first Tuesday of April next, a Circuit Judge is to be elected for the term of six years in the first Judicial District, and no organization at present exists for calling a Convention to make a nomination of a candidate for election, it is, therefore, deemed advisable for the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make a call for such Convention. To that end, therefore, the undersigned, citizens of said Judicial District, without distinction of party, recommend that each Assembly District in said Judicial District, send two delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House, in the village of Elkhoron, on Friday, the 17th day of March, 1865, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, to make a nomination of Judge for said Judicial District.

Thomas Lapping, Andrew Palmer, E. L. Dimock, C. M. Smith, J. W. D. Parker, H. C. Constock, D. Wilson, O. K. Bennett, S. C. Burdham, James M. Burgess, H. W. Collins, Sol. Hutton, S. A. Hudson, H. K. Whitson, D. H. Babbitt, C. H. Conrad, Volney Atwood, F. S. Lawrence, Edward McKee, Charles R. Jordan, S. Holdridge Jr., S. L. James, C. Keeler, C. R. Gibbs, J. R. Bennett, S. Ford Jr., A. E. Burpee, W. B. Hawes, John Nichols, John Winslow, A. C. Bates, J. M. Case, J. B. Doe, John Mitchell, L. F. Patten, A. K. Curtis, J. B. Crosby, T. Jackson, S. W. Smith, W. H. Taitman, Henry L. Smith, H. Dewey, O. J. Dearborn, A. E. Leavitt, William Payne, J. A. Wood, O. B. Ford, J. D. Rosford, F. S. Eldred, H. Bump, N. Newell, J. C. Jenkins, H. Brown, and 250 others.

THE New York Independent breaks ground for female suffrage. It thinks the war has prepared the people to consider this question favorably. The Independent should begin with the churches, which do not yet allow their women to vote—very few permit them to speak even.

THE American Express Company is a goose that lays golden eggs. Last year it paid thirty-eight per cent. in cash and fifty in stock. Everybody who has to do with express companies, except he who sends or receives by them, gets rich.

MAJOR GENERAL WASHBURN has been re-assigned to the command of the District of Memphis.

COMMERCIAL.

JANESVILLE, March 1, 1865.

There was no change to note in the wheat market to-day from yesterday, except a slight improvement in price. Some 1,500 bushels sold at a range of \$1.15 to \$1.20 for common grades, and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for choice grades. Flour was quiet, and prices were steady. Corn was unchanged. Clover seed in good demand, and we note an advance of 25 cents in price, with sales at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Other products unchanged.

WHEAT—Good to choice milling spring \$1.15 to \$1.20; shipping grades \$1.10 to \$1.15.

FLOUR—Spring at retail \$3.50 to \$4.00.

RYE—Quiet at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BARLEY—Ranges at \$1.00 to \$1.50 for common to choice grades.

CORN—No 2 70 to 72 cts.; No 3 68 to 70 cts.

SOY BEANS—No 1 40 to 42 cts.; No 2 38 to 40 cts.

PEAS—Common to prime white 1.00 to 1.20.

POTATOES—Choice Peach Blows 55 to 60 cts.; common to choice 45 to 50 cts.

TIMOTHY SEED—No 1 40 to 45 cts.; No 2 35 to 40 cts.

FLAX SEED—No 1 30 to 35 cts.; No 2 25 to 30 cts.

BUTTER—Good supply at 18 to 20 cts.

EGGS—Fresh at 15 to 18 cts. per doz.

HIDES—Green hides at 10 to 12 cts. per lb.

CHEESE—Butter at 15 to 18 cts. per lb.

WOLLS—Bacon at 65 to 70 cts. per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy average \$11.50 to \$12.00 per 100 lbs.; light \$10.50 to \$11.00.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$3.00 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.; hogs \$3.50 to \$4.00.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 1.

FLOUR—Dull and lower on common grades.

WHEAT—Dull and lower. \$1.15 to \$1.20.

CORN—Dull and lower. 70 to 72 cts.

SOY BEANS—Dull and lower. 40 to 42 cts.

PEAS—Dull and lower. 1.00 to 1.20.

POTATOES—Dull and lower. 55 to 60 cts.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and lower. 40 to 45 cts.

FLAX SEED—Dull and lower. 30 to 35 cts.

BUTTER—Dull and lower. 18 to 20 cts.

EGGS—Dull and lower. 15 to 18 cts.

HIDES—Dull and lower. 10 to 12 cts.

CHEESE—Dull and lower. 15 to 18 cts.

WOLLS—Dull and lower. 65 to 70 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and lower. \$11.50 to \$12.00.

LIVE STOCK—Dull and lower. \$3.00 to \$4.00.

MARKET—Dull and lower.

PRINTING!

PRINTING! PRINTING!

Our country friends will do well to remember that the place to get their

Cards, Bills, Posters,

and every variety of Job Printing done promptly and cheaply, is at the Jobbing Department of the

DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

in Lapping's Block, Main street. Having two steam

presses and all other necessary material and fixtures

for doing every kind of printing from a wedding card

to a magnificent sheet poster, we can safely promise all

who favor us with a call, to give them a good job and

a cheap bill. Try us.

THOMSON & ROBERTS,

Proprietors.

Three to Twelve Dollars Per Ton

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

WANTED—Flax straw, of all descriptions, at the

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

CONNECTIONS.

Mail Passenger, 1:30 P. M. Janesville Pass 9:45 A. M.

Night " 3:35 P. M. " " 4:30 P. M.

Express " 11:30 P. M. " " 12:30 P. M.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE GREAT CONTEST!

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Military Situation!

Sherman's Progress Northward!

Probable Junction with Schofield!

A Great Battle Anticipated!

Surgeons, Nurses, &c. sent to N. C.!

GEN'L BEAUREGARD REMOVED!

JOE JOHNSTON HIS SUCCESSOR!

Matters in Grant's Army!

Rebel Deserters Increasing!

A. P. HILL'S CORPS SENT SOUTH!

Evacuation of Petersburg Probable!

DARING ROBBERY IN NEW YORK!

Destruction of a Blockade Runner.

A REBEL HOTEL BURNER ON TRIAL!

LATER FROM EUROPE!

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, March 1.—The Times' Washington special says in anticipation of a battle between Sherman and Johnston, of which we may receive intelligence at any moment, the War Department has dispatched a well appointed corps of surgeons and nurses to Wilmington, from which point they will be sent forward to Sherman's army. They are amply provided with hospital stores and every thing necessary to the care of the sick and wounded.

The rumor that Schofield has formed a junction with Sherman is regarded here as altogether probable, but the government is confident of Gen. Sherman's ability even without Schofield's forces, to take care of himself and manage any force the rebels are able to send against him. Still, as Lee will undoubtedly exhaust every available resource in the effort to check Sherman's rapid advance the speedy junction of the two armies is desirable as making assurance doubly sure.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Navy Department has information that the side wheel steamer, *Arctida*, is lying, a wreck, riddled by shot and shell from the U. S. steamer, *Tandana*, seven miles from Veleza, where she ran ashore after several attempts to get into that port.

New York, March 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says Gen. Joe Johnston assumed command of the forces in front of Richmond on Thursday, and that Gen. Lee will remain at Richmond and direct movements from there, as well as handle his own army for the defense of Richmond.

Richmond papers of Monday are quiet as to Sherman's exact location and it is a matter of doubt whether they really know where his main army is except that he has crossed into North Carolina.

New York, March 1.—The World's special says the Richmond papers of yesterday maintain their reserve in regard to military operations in North Carolina, but say they are not in an exultant mood it is quite certain that Sherman has not yet encountered any formidable lion in his path.

Judge Hughes, who accompanied Gen. Sigelton as far as Grant's lines on his way to Richmond, has returned here. Gen. Sigelton ordered the rebel lines and proceeded to Richmond.

It is generally understood to-day that the nomination of Hugh McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, will be sent to the Senate on Friday, March 3d, and will

What Constitutes Three-Fourths of the States.

In the course of his remarks upon the question of ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States, forever prohibiting slavery from all the States and Territories of the Union, Mr. Cassoday took the ground that it did not require three-fourths of the thirty-six States in order to adopt it, but that three-fourths of the loyal States was sufficient. Mr. C. did not attempt to elaborate his novel position during his argument, but merely contented himself with making the statement. The next day, however, Mr. Jones took issue with him upon that point, when the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Cassoday said he understood that the gentleman from Dodge (Mr. Jones) had this morning represented him as saying, in his remarks last evening, that the rebel States were out of the Union.

Mr. Jones said he did not make such a statement. What he said was that Mr. Cassoday declared that three-fourths of the loyal States were competent to amend the Constitution. Upon this he (Mr. Jones) proceeded to argue that, as a logical consequence, the gentleman from Dodge (Mr. Cassoday) must assume that the rebellious States are out of the Union.

Mr. Cassoday replied that the gentleman understood his position correctly, but that his deductions were utterly erroneous. He (Mr. C.) did not consider the Southern States out of the Union. At the same time, however, they were not now States entitled to a voice in ratifying or opposing the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. Jones wished to ask the gentleman how many States were in the Union.

Mr. Cassoday. Within the meaning of the Constitution, there are no States except such as have legislatures and State governments loyal to the Constitution of the United States. In return he desired the gentleman from Dodge to answer whether in his opinion the State of Georgia was a State within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. Jones. This calculating must not be on one side. The gentleman had not yet answered his (Mr. J.'s) question. How many States are there in the Union, and how many must ratify the amendment to secure its adoption?

Mr. Cassoday thought he had answered the gentleman. There were 36 States in the Union. Of these, several have no governments as States such as are recognized by the constitution of the United States. If the gentleman from Dodge assumes that it requires three-fourths of all the States to amend the constitution, irrespective of their having legal governments or not, eleven States might block the wheels of government without repudiating the authority of the constitution and the government, and might at the same time prevent the loyal States from amending the constitution.

Mr. Jones controverted this position, and sought to show the fallacy of the position that three-fourths of the loyal States might amend the constitution.

Mr. Cassoday wished once more that the gentleman from Dodge would answer whether Georgia is a State, and whether it has a Legislature and a Governor, entitled to exercise authority?

Mr. Jones. Answer that Georgia is a State.

Legislative Correspondence.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
JANESVILLE, Feb. 28, 1893.

Editor's Gazette:—In the Senate last evening among the bills passed was one providing for correcting and completing the records of the Adjutant General's office, &c.

In the Assembly last evening joint resolutions were adopted providing for the State Historical Society having rooms in the second story of the south wing of the Capitol, when finished, and for an investigation and denouement into the death of the late R. O. Kellogg, and this morning they were both adopted by the Senate.

Several bills of no general interest were passed in the Senate and Assembly this morning, and in the Assembly there was considerable discussion on the bill repealing an act exempting the property of Beloit College from taxation. The discussion was pending at the adjournment.

Both houses have ordered the National and State flags to be placed above the chairs of the presiding officers, so that the members and officers may be ever inspired to honor and duty by the constant sight of the unsullied emblems of their country. It will take a very mean man to think or act wrong with those before him. President Spooner will not be in his chair in the Senate for about two weeks, having been called away on important private business.

A boy was severely and painfully burnt, in this city to-day, through an accidental ignition and explosion of kerosene. He was promptly attended to, and his recovery is not considered doubtful.

Senator Van Wyck delivers a lecture in the rooms of the State Historical Society this evening, on "Young Italy and its Capital." The Senator is a polished speaker, and the material of his lecture is highly spoken of.

Excursion or Jubo.—The members of the bar in this county with scarcely an exception have asked Judge Nozle to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for re-election, and as the same action has been taken in the other counties we presume there will be no opposition. His course on the bench has been such as to commend him to the warm sympathy of all patriots, and the unanimity with which he will be supported by the people is the best evidence that could be desired of his eminent qualities for the position.

We therefore place the name of Hon. David Nozle at the head of this column as the Union candidate for Judge of the First Judicial Circuit.—*YANKEE TRUSTEE.*

WILMINGTON MEET RE HELD AT RICHMOND to be an anti-Northern invasion. Let the enemy occupy Wilmington if he intends to hold on to Richmond. Should he abandon it, he may try a great coup to strike the North to the heart in a moment of elation. A sudden march conducted through the District of Columbia, the capture of Washington, the invasion of Pennsylvania, even of New York itself, are possible.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Age of Parties.

In reply to some inflated pretensions of antiquity that Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, set up for the Democratic party, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, gave the following facts in the case:

Now, I say to my honorable friend from Delaware, that the Democratic party by name is a party of very modern origin. I remember long before it was born, it was present at its christening. I remember the moment to strip off the veil which covers what are claimed sometimes to be the glorious antecedents of the great Democratic party. What is the fact? Mr. President? In 1793 the Republican party was organized, and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and the great statesmen of that period were its founders. In 1800 the Republican party elected Jefferson President for four years. In 1804 the Republican party elected Jefferson again for four years more. In 1808 it was the Republican party which elected Mr. Madison as president of the United States. In 1812 the Republican party elected Madison a second time President of the United States. In 1816 the Republican party elected Monroe as President, and again in 1820 elected Monroe without any opposition. The party opposed to the Republican party during all that period from 1800 to 1820 was the Federal party, and in 1820 the Federal party yielded up its existence, and in 1824 there were four candidates for the Presidency, every one of them running as Republicans, not as Democrats. Mr. Crawford was the nominee of the regular caucuses in 1824. General Jackson ran as an independent Republican candidate from Tennessee. Mr. Clay as an independent Republican candidate from New England, for he at that time had given in his adhesion to the Republican party. In 1824 there was no choice for President by the people; it was in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was chosen President, and Mr. Adams was chosen nominated by the people, not as a Democratic candidate but as the people's candidate and as a Republican, was elected President of the United States; and in 1828, for the first time in the history of the country, was the assumption given to the Republican party, or that branch of it which supported General Jackson, of the Democratic-Republican party. It was a contrivance of Mr. Van Buren to secure the nomination of General Jackson, not the nomination of General Jackson, but his own nomination as Vice President under him. It was when the first National Convention was held in 1832, that the name of the party which supported General Jackson, assumed the name of Democratic-Republicans. In 1836, it assumed the name of Democrats, and from that period gradually began to drop the name of "Republican," and it was called the Democratic party. But, sir, as the Whig party, in 1839, by the issue of that day, was dissolved and buried in the tomb of Webster and Clay, its great champions and representatives, so that fatal party, which it threw away and broke the golden bowl of peace, when it drew that fatal knife which destroyed the Missouri Compromise, dissolved also, and went into fragments, and upon the ruins of all those parties sprang into existence with newness of life the Republican party based upon the ideas of the old Republican party of Jefferson and Madison, and as from the beginning, and I tell my friend from Delaware that the true Republican party, based upon truth as its foundation, in the nature of things never dies, and never will. And, sir, if we who represent that party this day in the administration of affairs, are but true to the principles upon which it was organized in 1832, and again in 1836, and triumphed in 1860, it is to the control of the destinies of this country for a generation to come; but if it fails to those principles, we shall pass away like the false representatives of the true, genuine Republican party, sir, the real Democratic party of this country, as it is this day its true representative champion.

A Wood Bill.

Senator Lawrence has introduced the following wood bill into the Senate:

A BILL.
To Regulate Railroads within this State to Transport Cord Wood, and Limiting the Rates therefor.

Section 1. Each and every railroad company heretofore incorporated by the legislature of this state, or which may be hereafter incorporated by such legislature, and the line of whose road or any portion thereof, is lying within the boundaries of said state, and is being operated within the same, and any corporation, association, individual or individuals, who are now, or who may hereafter come into possession of any one or more of said several lines of railroad lying within the aforesaid boundaries, their successors or assigns, shall have the right to demand and receive, such sum or sums of money for the transportation of cord wood or said line of railroad, or any part thereof, as they may from time to time think reasonable, not exceeding the sum of eight cents per mile for each cord; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not compel them to transport less than six cords; and provided also, that for any distance less than fifteen miles, the charge of freight of a car load of six cords of wood shall not be less than seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

Section 2. Any person may deliver at any station along the line of the aforesaid railroads, during the months of February, March, April and May, in each year, and not during any other month in the year, to the agent or agents of the corporation, company, association, or person in possession of such station, for transportation upon the said railroad, such quantities of cord wood, the amount not being less than seven cords, and shall be entitled to receive from such corporation, company, association, or person, or his or their agent or agents, a receipt therefor, stating the quantity and kinds of wood so delivered, from whom, and when, and where received, and the place to which such wood is to be transported, and the name of the consignee thereof; such receipt to be delivered by the corporation, company, association, or person, or his or their agent or agents, within two hours after the delivery, or tender of such delivery of such wood, when required by the person so delivering the same.

Section 3. Such corporation, company, association, or person, so in possession of, and operating said railroad, shall, and are hereby required to measure such wood and give such receipt within two hours from the tender of any such cord wood, and to deliver and deliver such receipt to the consignee, or tendered for delivery, as mentioned in the last preceding section, upon said railroad to the designated place of destination, on such line of said railroad, and to deliver the same to the consignee thereof, at the depot of said railroad, at the place of destination, within 30 days after its receipt, upon the payment of the freight specified in section one of this act.

Upon the arrival of such wood at the place of destination, the said railroad company, or the corporation, or persons

in possession of, and operating said railroad, shall forthwith give written notice to the consignee or consignees, of the arrival of such wood, and require him or them, to pay the freight thereon, to be specified in such notice. If the consignee or consignees shall neglect to pay the freight, and remove such cord wood, within two days after such notice, then days and legal holidays excepted, and to person may demand and receive storage thereon, at the rate of ten cents per cord per month, and every day the same may be remitted legally in possession of said railroad, corporation, company, association or person.

Section 4. If the freight and storage upon such cord wood shall remain unpaid for the space of ten days after the service of the notice specified in the last section of this act, the said railroad, corporation, company, association or person, may sell and dispose of such cord wood at public or private sale, and without further notice for the payment and satisfaction of the freight, storage and charges thereon.

Section 5. If any of the said railroad companies, corporations, associations, or individuals, having possession of and operating said railroad or railroads, shall personally, or by his, its, or their agent or agents, refuse to receive any cord wood to be transported on said railroad, as provided in this act, and shall neglect to measure and receipt for such wood within two hours after tender of delivery thereof, or shall fail or neglect to transport the same to the designated place of destination within thirty days after such receipt, or shall refuse or neglect to deliver the same to the consignee or consignees thereof, upon payment of freight and storage thereon, as provided in section three of this act, such corporation, company, or person shall pay to the owner or owners of such wood, the sum of five dollars per cord as liquidated damages to be recovered by such owner or owners, in a civil action, in the manner that other civil actions are prosecuted.

Section 6. Any corporation or companies, corporations or individuals, by any indirect means violating or attempting to violate the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section five.

Section 7. This act shall be construed to be an amendment to each and every railroad or railway charter heretofore granted by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin.

Section 8. This act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its publication, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 7.30 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of our 7.30 U. S. Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "Seven-Thirty."

In catering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each \$50 note.	\$50 note.
Two cents " " " " " " " "	100 "
Ten " " " " " " " "	500 "
Twenty " " " " " " " "	1,000 "
One dollar " " " " " " " "	5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at par, and secured interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Banks and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be obtained?

Answer. The Coupons or interest tickets are due on the 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be obtained from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Banks or Bankers.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1895; viz: on the 15th of August, 1897.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1897?

Answer. No; not unless you yourself prefer to do so. The Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 Gold Bearing, 6 per cent. Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from the 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least ten per cent. per annum for your money—no option is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the way is opened, the amount not needed to pay the interest, will be used in paying off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a *Safe Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when this 7.30s Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question—How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000), and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

TWO GOOD SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block. oct10dawtfe149.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawtfe579.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHO TRAVEL ON RAILROADS.—Do not leave home without an accident policy. The cost is but trifling, while railway accidents are alarmingly on the increase. E. L. DRUCK, Agent for Janesville and vicinity. feb24dlaw2wec63.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Janesville, ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville. feb25dlaw2wec63.

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What Constitutes Three-Fourths of the States.

In the course of his remarks upon the question of ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for ever prohibiting slavery from all the States and Territories of the Union, Mr. Cassaday took the ground that he did not require three-fourths of the thirty-six States in order to adopt it, but that three-fourths of the loyal States was sufficient. Mr. C. did not attempt to elaborate his novel position during his argument, but merely contented himself with making the statement. The next day however, Mr. Jones took issue with him upon that point, when the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Cassaday said he understood that the gentleman from Dodge (Mr. Jones) had this morning represented him as saying, in his remarks last evening, that the rebel States were out of the Union.

Mr. Jones said he did not make such a statement. What he said was that Mr. Cassaday declared that three-fourths of the loyal States were competent to amend the Constitution. Upon this he (Mr. Jones) proceeded to argue that, as a logical consequence, the gentleman from Rock (Mr. Cassaday) must assume that the rebellious States are out of the Union.

Mr. Cassaday replied that the gentleman understood his position correctly, but that his deductions were utterly erroneous. He (Mr. C.) did not consider the Southern States out of the Union. At the same time, however, they were not now States entitled to a voice in ratifying or opposing the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. Jones wished to ask the gentleman how many States were in the Union. Mr. Cassaday. Within the meaning of the Constitution, there are no States except such as have Legislatures and State governments loyal to the Constitution of the United States. In return he asked the gentleman from Dodge to answer whether in his opinion the State of Georgia was a State within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. Jones. This catchword must not be on one side. The gentleman had not yet answered his (Mr. J.'s) question. How many States are there in the Union, and how many must ratify the amendment to secure its adoption?

Mr. Cassaday thought he had answered the gentleman. There were 36 States in the Union. Of these, several have no governments as States such as are recognized by the constitution of the United States. If the gentleman from Dodge assumes that it requires three-fourths of all the States to amend the constitution, irrespective of their having legal governments or not, eleven States might block the wheels of government while repudiating the authority of the constitution and the government, and might at the same time prevent the loyal States from amending the constitution.

Mr. Jones controverted this position, and sought to show the fallacy of the position that three-fourths of the loyal States might amend the constitution. Mr. Cassaday wished once more that the gentleman from Dodge would answer whether Georgia is a State, and whether it has a Legislature and a Governor, entitled to exercise authority?

Mr. Jones. I answer that Georgia is a State.

Legislative Correspondence.

From Our Special Correspondent.
MADISON, Feb. 25, 1865.
Editors Gazette:—In the Senate last evening among the bills passed was one providing for correcting and completing the records of the Adjutant General's office, &c.
In the Assembly last evening joint resolutions were adopted providing for the State Historical Society having rooms in the second story of the south wing of the Capitol, when finished, and for an investigation by the joint committees on Charitable and Benevolent Institutions into the death of the Insane Asylum, of the late R. O. Kellogg, and this morning they were both adopted by the Senate.
Several bills of no general interest were passed in the Senate and Assembly this morning, and in the Assembly there was considerable discussion on the bill repealing an act exempting the property of Be-lot College from taxation. The discussion was pending at the adjournment.
Both houses have ordered the National and State flags to be placed above the chairs of the presiding officers, so that the members and officers may be ever inspired to honor and duty by the constant sight of the unsullied emblems of their country. It is well that the flags will be there during the approaching railroad legislation, as I think it will take a very mean man to think or act wrong with those before him.
President Spooner will not be in his chair in the Senate for about two weeks, having been called away on important private business.
A boy was severely and painfully burnt, in this city to-day, through an accidental ignition and explosion of kerosene. He was promptly attended to, and his recovery is not considered doubtful.
Senator Van Wyck delivers a lecture in the rooms of the State Historical Society this evening, on "Young Italy and its Capital." The Senator is a polished speaker, and the material of his lecture is highly spoken of.
Election of Judge.—The members of the bar in this county with scarcely an exception have asked Judge Noggle to consent to the use of his name as a candidate for re-election, and as the same action has been taken in the other counties we presume there will be no opposition. His course on the bench has been such as to command him to the warm sympathy of all patriots, and the unanimity with which he will be supported by the people is the best evidence that could be desired of his eminent qualities for the position he occupies. We therefore place the name of Hon. David Noggle at the head of this column as the Union candidate for Judge of the First Judicial Circuit.—*Janetie Advocate.*

The Age of Parties.

In reply to some inflated pretensions of antiquity that Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, set up for the Democratic party, Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, gave the following facts in the case:

Now, I say to my honorable friend from Delaware, that the Democratic party by name is a party of very modern origin. I remember long before it was born; I was present at its christening. I was a witness to strip off this old which covers what are claimed sometimes to be the glorious antecedents of the great Democratic party. What is the fact Mr. President? In 1793 the Republican party was originated, and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe and the great statesmen of the period were its founders. In 1800 the Republican party elected Jefferson President for four years. In 1804 the Republican party elected Jefferson again for four years more. In 1808 it was the Republican party which elected Mr. Madison as President of the United States. In 1812 the Republican party elected Madison a second time President of the United States. In 1816 the Republican party elected Monroe as President, and again in 1820 elected him without any opposition whatever. The party opposed to the Republican party during all that period from 1800 to 1820 was the Federal party, and in 1820 the Federal party as such yielded up its existence, and in 1824 there were four candidates for the Presidency, every one of them running as Republicans, not as Democrats. Mr. Crawford was the nominee of the regular caucus in 1824; General Jackson ran as an independent Republican candidate from Tennessee; Mr. Clay as an independent Republican candidate from New England, for he at that time had given in his adhesion to the Republican party. In 1824 there was no choice for President by the people; it went to the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was chosen as President. In 1828 General Jackson, nominated by the people, not as a Democratic candidate but as the people's candidate and as a Republican, was elected President of the United States; and in 1832, for the first time in the history of the country, was the assumption given to the Republican party, or that branch of it which supported General Jackson, of the Democratic-Republican party. It was a contrivance of Mr. Van Buren to secure, not the nomination of General Jackson, but his own nomination as Vice President under him. It was when the first National Convention that was ever held in the United States, called also at the instigation of Mr. Van Buren, met in 1832, and then for the first time that branch of the Republican party which supported General Jackson, assumed the name of Democratic Republicans. In 1836, it assumed the same; in 1840, the same; and from that period gradually it began to drop the name of "Republican," and it was called the Democratic party. But, sir, as the Wing party, in 1850, by the issues of that day, was dissolved and buried in the tomb of Webster and Clay, its great champions and representatives, so the Democratic party, when it drew that fatal knife which severed the silver cord and broke the golden bowl of peace, when it drew that fatal knife which destroyed the Missouri Compromise, dissolved also, and went into fragments, and upon the ruins of those parties sprang into existence with new names the old Republican party based upon the ideas of the old Republican party of Jefferson and Madison, and to those ideas it stands pledged and has from the beginning; and I tell my friend from Delaware that the true Republican party, based upon truth as its foundation, in the nature of things never dies, and never will. And, sir, if we who represent that party this day in the administration of affairs, are but true to the principles upon which it reorganized itself in 1854, and again in 1860, and triumphed in 1860, it is to hold the control of the destinies of this country for a generation to come; but if it is false to those principles, we shall pass away like the false representatives of the true, genuine Republican party, ay, sir, the real Democratic party of this country, as it is this day its true representative champion.

A Wood Bill.
Senator Lawrence has introduced the following wood bill into the Senate:—
A BILL.
To Require Railroads within this State to Transport Cord Wood, and Limiting the Rates therefor.
SECTION 1. Each and every railroad company heretofore incorporated by the legislature of this state, or which may be hereafter incorporated by such legislature, and the line of whose road or any portion thereof, is lying within the boundaries of said state, and is being operated within the same, and any corporation, association, individual or individuals, who are now, or who may hereafter come into possession of any one or more of said several lines of railroad lying within the aforesaid boundaries, their successors or assigns, shall have the right to demand and receive such sum or sums of money for the transportation of cord wood over said line of railroad, or any part thereof, as they may from time to time think reasonable, not exceeding the sum of eight cents per mile for each cord; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not compel them to transport less than six cords, and provided also, that for any distance less than fifteen miles, the charge of freight shall be a cord of six cords of wood shall not be less than seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

SECTION 2. Any person who deliver, at any station along the line of the aforesaid railroads, during the months of February, March, April and May, in each year, and not during any other month in the year, to the agent or agents of the corporation, company, association, or person in possession of such station, for transportation upon the said railroad, such quantities of cord wood, the amount not being less than seven cords, and shall be entitled to receive from such corporation, company, association, or person, his, its, or their agent or agents, a receipt therefor, stating the quantity and kinds of wood so delivered, from whom, and when, and where received, and the place to which such wood is to be transported, and the name of the consignee thereof; such receipt to be delivered by such corporation, or person, or his or its agents within two hours after the delivery, or tender of such delivery of such wood, when required by the person so delivering the same.

SECTION 3. Such corporation, company or person, so in possession of, and operating said railroad, shall and is hereby required to measure such wood at a given receipt within two hours from the tender of any such cord wood, and to transport and deliver such cord wood so delivered or tendered for delivery, as mentioned in the last preceding section, upon said railroad to the designated place of destination, on such line of said railroad, and to deliver the same to the consignee thereof, at the place of destination, on or before the day specified upon the payment of the freight specified in section one of this act.

Upon the arrival of such wood at the place of destination, the said railroad company, or the corporation, or persons in possession of, and operating said railroad, shall forthwith give written notice to the consignee or consignees, of the arrival of such wood, and require him or them, then to pay the freight thereon, to be specified in such notice. If the consignee or consignees shall neglect to pay the freight, and remove such cord wood within two days after such notice (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), then said corporation, company, association, or person may demand and receive storage thereon, at the rate of ten cents per cord for each and every day the same may remain legally in possession of said railroad, corporation, company, association or person.

SECTION 4. If the freight and storage upon such cord wood shall remain unpaid for the space of ten days after the service of the notice specified in the last section of this act, the said railroad, corporation, company, association or person, may sell and dispose of such cord wood at public or private sale, and without further notice for the payment and satisfaction of the freight, storage and charges thereon.

SECTION 5. If any of the said railroad company or companies, corporations, associations, or individuals, having possession of and operating said railroad or railroads, shall personally, or by his, its, or their agent or agents, refuse to receive any cord wood to be transported on said railroad, as provided in this act, and shall neglect to measure and receipt for such wood within two hours after tender of delivery thereof, or shall fail or neglect to transport the same to the designated place of destination within thirty days after such receipt, or shall refuse or neglect to deliver the same to the consignee or consignees thereof, upon payment of freight and storage thereon, as provided in section three of this act, such corporation, company, or person shall pay to the owner or owners of such wood, the sum of five dollars per cord as liquidated damages to be recovered by such owner or owners, in a civil action, in the manner that other civil actions are prosecuted.

SECTION 6. Any company or companies, corporations or individuals, by any indirect means violating or attempting to violate the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the penalties imposed by section five of this act.

SECTION 7. This act shall be construed to be an amendment to each and every railroad or railway charter heretofore granted by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its publication, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. This act shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after its publication, and all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

ized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.
10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?
Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.
11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?
Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000), and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

CITY NOTICES.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. dawlyre579.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS WHO TRAVEL ON RAILROADS.—Do not leave home without an accident policy. The cost is but trifling, while railway accidents are alarmingly on the increase.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent for Janesville and vicinity. Feb24d1waw2wec63.

THE ONLY REMEDY.—Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant sordozol will unmistakably accomplish the work. No toilet table should be without it. It will preserve and keep the teeth white, and the breath pure and sweet.

Sold by All Druggists. Feb27d3d.

ON ALL sides we hear the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dawtfe403.

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT.—It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. Dug. King, at the Post Office, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity. d1w

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. P. Colwell, Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug23dawly.

BUSINESS IN WISCONSIN.—The trade and business of the winters of 1864 and 1865 has been unusually small. To what is this attributable? The weather has never been more propitious for doing business; the facilities of the country have never been better. No doubt the order for a draft for 300,000 men to fill the army, has had an effect to lessen the trade. But is not the real cause attributable to the partial failure of the harvest of 1864? In consequence of the drought and other causes, the harvest of 1864 was a partial failure. How can we guard against a failure of crops in the future? We very often do things, and afterwards see that if we had done differently the result would have been better.

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

Gold-Bearing Bonds

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold in any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:
One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " \$100
Ten " " " \$500
30 " " " \$1000
50 " " " \$5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$500,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Janesville, ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK of Janesville. Feb25d3wec66

HERMAN WETTSTEIN.

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Two Doors Below the Postoffice, HAS had an experience of fourteen years at his trade. EVERY Job will give satisfaction.

RECOMMENDED by all that can appreciate a good and durable watch.

MEERSCHAUM pipes mounted in the best style.

A LL kinds of Jewellery made to order.

NEATLY done or no pay.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewellery constantly kept on hand.

ENTIRE satisfaction given or money refunded.

TIMEPIECES of all descriptions repaired and warranted.

TERMS to suit the most economical.

SPECTACLES in great variety constantly kept on hand.

THANKFUL for past favors, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same.

SPECIAL attention is called to my facilities in repairing and cleaning gold pens.

IN the store two doors below the Postoffice.

No self-wisher bothering done in his shop. Feb24daw2wec64

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, trains will leave Janesville as follows:

Passenger Trains.

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

Mail Passenger, 1:30 p.m. Janesville, Feb. 9:45 a.m. Night, 9:35 p.m. Mail, 4:40 p.m. Janesville pass. arrive, 11:05 p.m. Night, 12:01 a.m.

Freight Trains.

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

Freight, 7:00 a.m. Freight (stock), 12:00 a.m. " 7:00 a.m. " 7:30 a.m. " 10:30 a.m. " 4:15 p.m. " 7:30 p.m. Ticket Agent.

TICKETS FOR ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH EAST FOR SALE AT THE PASS-PORT OFFICE, PASSENGERS GOING EAST WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THROUGH TICKETS. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

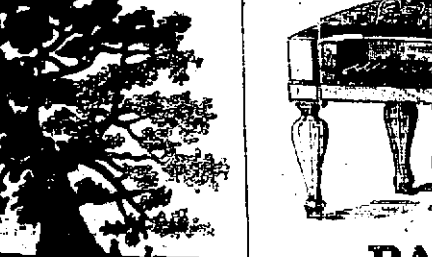
MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at 1:30 p.m. For Milwaukee at 1:50 p.m. For Monroe at 9:15 p.m. For Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien (night) 6:50 p.m.

Insurance.

THE OLD AND POPULAR



CHARTER OAK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED, A. D., 1840.

CHARTER PERPETUAL!

Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

N. S. PALMER, Vice Pres. J. G. WALKLEY, Pres. S. H. WHITE, Secretary

SPRAGUE & TREDWAY, Gen'l Agents for Northwest

Offices in Fox's Block, Madison, Wis. SPRAGUE, 100 N. 2nd St., Janesville, Wis. ORLANDO GROSSLY, " Clinton, " TOWN, WM. E. WIEHLER, Special Agent, Beloit, "

This Company was organized in 1850 and is one of the most popular and successful Life Insurance Companies in the United States.

It was the aim of the Corporation to fill a want in the community by organizing an Institution which should embody the stability of a purely stock Company with the advantages of a Mutual system, declaring all profits to the insured.

DIVIDENDS GUARANTEED.

And paid to the assured annually, thus greatly reducing the amount of premiums.

The amount of Dividends paid in the assured each year, determines the rate of premium per annum.

A Bona Fide Security of \$170 for every \$100 of Liabilities.

ENDOWMENT PLAN.

This is a non-fortifying plan, whereby the advantages of Life Insurance are combined with those of a savings bank. By this mode a policy is made payable to the assured on his attaining a given age, or should he die previous to that age, to his representative at his death. Thus making provision for old age, and at the same time securing, beyond contingency, the full amount of insurance to one's family in the event of early death.

This plan of insurance is becoming exceedingly popular, and has received the unqualified approval of our best business men and financiers.

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN.

Premiums all paid in ten annual payments, securing a proportionate amount of the whole sum in a paid up policy, should circumstances make it necessary to discontinue further payment of premiums at any time.

A large amount of former premiums now in cash in first class bonds and mortgages in Wisconsin.

All future premiums reduced 1/2. Wisconsin law is complied with.

Good Agents and Cassavarys wanted throughout the West, and all information fully imparted, and pamphlets and tracts furnished by the North Western Agency at Madison, Wis.

General Agent for Sprague and Tredway. Feb24dawtfe

Miscellaneous.

NEW PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S

"HIGH BLOOMING CIRCUS"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Phalon's—Take no others. Sold by druggists generally. Feb24dawtfe42

W. W. DEXTER & CO.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have a good and well selected stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Yankee Notions,

GOLD PENS, TOYS, &c.,

which they are prepared to sell as low as any establishment in the West. Mr. Dexter is prepared to do all and every kind of

CLOCK WATCH

JEWELRY REPAIRING,

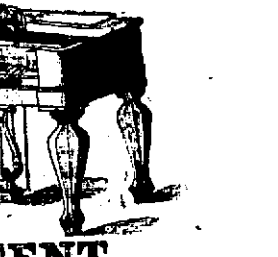
on the shortest notice. Having had a

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

of 30 years at the trade, and having carried on business in Beloit and this city for the last fifteen years, he is willing to refer to any and all of his customers, for his fair dealing, and for the

Musical Instruments.

PRINCE & CO'S



PATENT MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Embracing 200 Men, and finishing 40 Instruments per week.

Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts. BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

14 Lake Street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CHAS. H. BACON, (NEW YORK) & CO., New York. BOSTON, MASS. W. F. COLBURN, Cincinnati, O. BALMER & WEBER, St. Louis, Mo. JAMES BELLAIR, Philadelphia, Pa. PHIL. P. WIEHLER, Detroit, Mich. A. S. NORDHEIMER, Toronto, Can.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have been in the field.

THIRTY THOUSAND!

These instruments are now in use in nearly all the Churches and Colleges in Europe, Asia, Africa, &c. but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have been in the field.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

Whenever exhibiting in competition with others, we should be pleased to show the quality of our instruments. Our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument is minutely described, and fully illustrated, and illustrated by elegant engravings, is sent free of charge to all who desire it.

We are dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any require be necessary, before the expiration of five years from the date of sale, we will repair or replace, and willing to make the same for a period of ten years, or as long as the instrument is in our hands.

CAUTION.

We daily see advertisements of some new "melodeon" instrument, with "trance names" purporting to be superior to Melodeons and School Organs. A new exterior and new name will naturally attract attention, but the quality will be in mind that all Melodeons, now manufactured in the United States and Canada, are of one or other of our "melodeon" and "school organ" patents, copies of our own.

Our Agents for the sale of our Melodeons and School Organs are:—

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill. For sale in Janesville, by J. L. DALLING, Agent. Sept. 1st, 1864.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE



MRS. BEALE!

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS!

FUR CAPS AND COLLARS!

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS!

Fur Gloves and Mittens, which, in addition to the

Wanted Goods, Nubias, Hoods, &c.

